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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)



Applicant's or agent's file reference S0033PCT		FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/FI00/01036	International filing date (day/month/year) 29/11/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 18/09/2000	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC H04L12/00		RECEIVED FEB 18 2003 Technology Center 2100	
Applicant PORTALIFY OY et al.			

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.
 - ☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 24 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 18/04/2002	Date of completion of this report 29.11.2002
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/FI00/01036

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, pages:

1-20 with telefax of 18/11/2002

Claims, No.:

1-19 with telefax of 18/11/2002

Drawings, sheets:

1/5-5/5 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-19
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	
	No:	Claims	1-19
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-19
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/FI00/01036

The following documents are cited:

- D1: US 5 974 449 A (CHANG ET AL) 26 October 1999
- D2: EP 0 923 034 A1 (MATSUSHITA GRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS
SYSTEMS, INC) 16 June 1999
- D3: EP 0 890 913 A1 (PITNEY BROWES INC) 13 January 1999

SECTION V

1. The subject-matter of the international application, as set out in the description and the drawings and as indicated in the applicant's letter of 18.11.2002, essentially relates to a Web interface that enables the user of an information delivery system to easily define message conversions on his own, if such conversions are needed to deliver information to his terminal. This subject-matter seems not to be disclosed by the documents of the International Search Report.

The characteristic parts of the main claims on file, however, generally relate to an interface for using, creating and maintaining services in an information delivery server, which comprises a much wider scope of protection. The negative opinion on inventive step, as set out in the following, is therefore maintained.

2. With respect to the subject-matter of claim 1, document D1 discloses an information delivery system comprising: a server having modules for receiving and sending messages (column 7, lines 22-30) as well as for converting messages (column 7, lines 40-47); an information processing unit (column 7, lines 31-40 and 48-61) ; a user interface for using, creating and/or maintaining services presenting its operation program in a ready-to-use form and a performing module for performing the required functions (column 8, line 49 - column 9, line 11).

There remains only the difference that according to claim 1 the performing module downloads the selected operations from a database whereas in D1 only a

subscriber mailbox database is explicitly mentioned. To modify the server of D1 in order to retrieve a set of operations from a database is, however, quite obvious to a person skilled in the art, as there already exist many databases of this kind in the Internet (e.g. booking systems, Internet shopping catalogues, information retrieval systems, ...).

The present application does thus not satisfy the criterion set forth in Article 33(3) PCT because the subject-matter of Claim 1 does not involve an inventive step (Rule 65(1)(2) PCT).

This also applies with respect to already existing Internet services like Google, Altavista, Hotel or Flight booking systems, which mostly have WAP interfaces to serve GSM networks, too. The subject-matter of present claim 1 is therefore also rendered obvious by servers implementing such services.

As independent claims 6, 15, and 19 basically repeat the features of claim 1 in terms of a method, a service product and the use of a method, they are not considered to be inventive, too.

The present application does thus not satisfy the criterion set forth in Article 33(3) PCT because the subject-matter of Claims 6, 15, and 19 does also not involve an inventive step (Rule 65(1)(2) PCT).

3. The subject-matter of dependent claims 2 to 5, 7 to 14, and 16 to 18 only covers implementation details which are either rendered obvious by the documents of the International Search Report or lie fully within the normal capabilities of a person skilled in the art.

Therefore the dependent claims do not add anything of inventive significance to the independent claims they refer to.

4. Independent claim 15 contains a reference to claims 1 to 6. At least the features of present claim 1 are considered to be essential to the definition of the subject-matter of claim 15.

Since independent claim 15 does not contain these features explicitly, it does not

meet the requirement following from Article 6 PCT taken in combination with Rule 6.3(b) PCT that any independent claim must contain all the technical features essential to the definition of its subject-matter.

5. In order to assess inventive step more clearly reference signs in parentheses should have been inserted in the claims to increase their intelligibility, Rule 6.2(b) PCT. This applies to both the preamble and characterising portion.

I

INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEM, METHOD FOR INFORMATION DELIVERY, SERVICE PRODUCT AND USE OF THE SERVICE PRODUCT

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention is concerned with an information delivery system, which is connected to one or more communications networks, a method for information delivery into one or more networks, a service product used in the information delivery system
10 and a method for creating a service in an information network.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

15 Computer networks consist of two or more computers which are connected together. A Local Area Network (or internal network) can consist of computers within a company, whereas a Wide Area Network can cover larger areas, such as several cities or even countries. The networks can be interconnected with cables, fibres and/or radio links.

20

The internet is an example of an internetworked wide area network. This worldwide network can be used for communication and information delivery and information retrieval. The open and common internet has grown phenomenally during the last few years and a large number of services for large and small user groups have
25 developed on the internet. Major reasons for the rapid growth of the internet is the openness of the network technology and the possibility for almost everybody to produce their own content and services on the network with small resources. Thus, the internet allows also services which have a relatively very small but globally large enough user base.

30 There are also more closed, specialised networks in the world, such as the networks based mostly on telephone technology that are used by wireless

communications devices. An example of this kind of network is the GSM cellular telephone network. Typically, the use of the networks and services on it, such as the Short Message Service (SMS), is limited to the customers of a certain telecom operator.

- 5 These specialised networks are used mostly for communications between two people as it is technically cumbersome to build general services on them, and different solutions are needed for the networks of different telecom operators. Because of this, only services for large user groups have been built on these networks, and thus there is no large group of information service producers as that
10 of the internet.

Building a service to a network currently requires writing a traditional service program. Traditional programming is difficult, requires programming skills from the creator, and representing of the program in a certain exact form.

- 15 Visual programming systems are also complex and hard to use and are not very well suited for information delivery between networks of very different types. In a visual programming system, the program is created by combining rigid operations in form of graphic elements on the screen. Traditional visual programming systems require e.g. large graphic display devices and are not usable on small limited devices. These systems are used mostly for industrial process modelling
20 applications.

The WO publication 9915959 is an example of this kind of solution, where a user can create multimedia programs in real time with a visual programming system.

- 25 Different networks work with differing principles and deliver information in different formats and forms. Communication between computers takes place according to certain rules, which are called protocols and there are many different protocols.

- 30 TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) is one such protocol and it is widely used on the internet. The IP protocol handles packets of data and determines where to send the packets so that they will reach the correct destination.

TCP is a transport protocol which builds a virtual connection between the sender and the receiver. The internet also uses other protocols built on top of the TCP/IP protocol, such as SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) for electronic mail, HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) for transferring web pages and DNS (Domain Name Service) for name and address queries on the network.

In the telephone network, a continuous connection is created on the logical level between the terminals and information is sent as a coded sound signal at a constant rate. There are a few standards for representing data and services have been built on top of the basic network, such as voice call, data call (in the ISDN or GSM network). Typically, the use of the network is charged by connection time.

On the internet, information is transmitted in small packets and at a speed required at a certain moment. There are many ways to present information on top of the basic technology. Typically, the use of the network is charged according to connection time, or amount of information transmitted internationally.

In the GSM Short Message network, information is sent as separate 160-character short messages by using the SMS standard. There is no continuous connection. Typically, the use of the network is charged according to the number of messages sent and the price for a single message can be high.

In Finland, online credit card checks are done via the X.25 network, which is an old networking technology and complex to attach to a modern network. X.25 is a primitive packet network, where the packet layer is used to share resources between several logically continuous telephone-network-like virtual connections.

Delivering information across these different networks is hard because the networks operate in different ways and the information has to be converted into a form (standard) that is suitable for the communications devices on the target network.

Networks can be interconnected with a gateway that converts information into the format required by another network. Automatic conversion works only with similar networks and services.

Because connecting different networks is hard to do, the access to the services of e.g. a GSM network is closed except to some few non-customised services targeted at large user groups, which someone sees as financially profitable to build by using expensive traditional methods.

- 5 The system of US 5,974, 449 has a converter that converts messages from one format to another, and handles pre-defined conversions (e.g. email text to fax image), which are used when delivering messages from network to network.

- Further prior art is presented by EP 0 923 034, in which a conversion to extracted data from other formats is converted to facsimile data. Format conversions are also
10 made in EP 0 890 913, wherein information is imported in accordance with user-defined selection criteria and formatted in a form usable by the local processing resource.

- These problems create needs that are awaiting solutions. Among others, there is a need for a method for delivering and converting information between different
15 networks in a flexible way.

There is also a need for a system for managing an information delivery system that has a large group of information producers and users, like on the internet.

THE INVENTION

20

- This invention describes an information delivery system which is connected to one or more communications networks. It comprises an information delivery server, which has information receiving modules for receiving messages from one or several networks and for converting that information to a suitable format for an
25 information processing unit, an information processing unit which processes the queries according to their content, fetches the information requested, processes the information and builds replies to the queries, and information sending modules which send the replies to one or more networks and convert them to a format

suitable for the receiver. The system also includes a user interface, with which services can be used, created and/or maintained in the information delivery server from one or more terminals connected to the information delivery system. The services are used, created and/or maintained by means of a service product for
5 fetching, processing or storing information, the operation program of the service product being presented as a list of selected operations in a database in text form or, in a ready-to-use form or in the form of a command list consisting of functions to be performed or constructed. The list is processed by the user interface. A performing module downloads the list of selected operations from the database and
10 performs the functions in them in accordance with the instructions in the list.

Preferably, a routing module sends the replies to a suitable information sending module connected to a suitable network.

15 The information processing unit, which processes the queries according to their content, fetches the information requested from one or more networks or databases connected to the server.

According to the method of this invention, which is intended to deliver information to
20 one or more communications networks, queries are received from one or more networks. The queries are converted to a suitable form for further processing, and processed in accordance with their content. The information requested in them is fetched and processed, replies are build to the queries and the replies are sent to the correct network after they have been converted to a format suitable for that
25 network. The information is delivered by means of a service product for fetching, processing or storing information. The operation program of the service product is presented as a list as a list of operations in text form, in a ready-to-use form or in the form of a command list of functions to be performed or constructed. The list is stored in a database, and downloaded from the database. The functions in them are
30 performed in accordance with the instructions in the list.

The invention also provides a service product to be used in the information delivery server of the invention. The service product can be used to build services on the information delivery server or to fetch, process or store information. The operation program of the service product is presented as a list of selected operations in a database in text form or in a ready-to-use form or as a a list of simple functions in form of a command list program.

The following text lists some preferable implementations for the invention.

The operation of a service product can be described as a binary program module which is stored on the server or on the network. The operation program of the service can be presented as a list of selected operations (in some database) or in text form. For service providers it can be presented in a form, where they can add command parameters. For service users it is presented in a ready-to-use form.

The queries are processed with a program, which has been created as a command list in the server, as a list of simple operations. The program is stored into a database on the server or at another location on a connected network.

The service description is stored in a database and its operation program is presented and processed by the system. The service can be modified and/or created for a private and/or public and/or restricted user group by using parameters which are typed into input fields in the service program. The operation of a service can also be described by a binary program module, which is transferred to the information delivery server. The service can also be described by a program stored elsewhere on the network.

An Information delivery service, which is created on the service program, can consist of fetching information from the internet, e.g. fetching of a home page or a news page, or fetching information using some other internet protocol. A service can also fetch information from a database which is on the server or on a network.

The server has a number or an address on the network through which requests can be sent to it when a user wishes to use the services.

Different networks have different ways of finding the information delivery server's address, name or identity and for sending a request. The request can be sent from the GSM network as an SMS message, from an iMode device, from a computer connected to the internet using a www page, or through e-mail.

- 5 A major benefit of this invention is that the configuring services on the information delivery server is open to all users. In addition, the invention offers a simple way to create services, e.g. with a programming list interface as described.

The reply can be delayed in some functions by a suitable time to make unauthorised use of borrowed communications devices harder.

- 10 In the following, the invention is described with figures which are not meant to restrict the invention.

FIGURES

- 15 Figure 1 is a general diagram of an information delivery server described in this invention

Figure 2 shows the general format of a command list in the information delivery server

Figure 3 shows an example of a service built using the command list format.

Figure 4 is a protocol description for using a service built according to this invention

- 20 Figure 5 shows a detailed protocol flow for executing a service command list

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The information delivery system of the invention is presented in figure 1.

The system has information delivery connections 1, through which the system receives 1 requests from the networks N1, N2, N3 and sends (Fig. 1, 6) replies to those.

5 The information receiving modules A1, A2, A3 receive 1 information, requests and replies from a certain network N2, N2, N3 and convert the information data to a uniform internal format of the system, so that the later modules in the system would not need to know about different properties of different networks. Such an internal presentation format for data can for example consist of name and value pairs, in which for example the content of the request, the identification data of the sender in
10 the network (for example the telephone number), identity of the sender (if the sender has been identified from the identification data of the network), the information of the arrival time of the request and internal administrative data of the system. There can also be modules, which are technically similar but which are intended for administratively different networks, for example for networks of
15 different operators.

The information receiving module also identifies, if possible, the user, on the basis of the data given by the network. The information routing module B receives the requests coming to the system and directs 3 them according to the data in the request to a suitable processing module. For example in a GSM SMS network, the
20 first word in the request can identify the service, which is desired to be used. Other networks have own practises for the identification of the service.

If necessary, the information routing module and the processing module further check the identity of the user with some more secure way of identification in the network, for example with a password or a PIN-code.

25 The information processing modules C process data, fetch data from different networks, modify the format of the data and form replies to the questions. In the following, such a module D is described more in detail but there can be several different modules. One example of a processing module is a general solution that can be programmed by everyone, but there can be other modules, for example
30 more complicated services, etc., which are realised with a different technique than

said system. The data sending control module E receives 4 the replies created by the system and sends 5 them to a suitable sending module of the network. Also the information processing module can convert the information data approximately to a form needed by the network. The sending module can then make a more technical conversion on a lower level.

The information sending modules F1, F2, F3 send 6 data, requests and replies to a given network by converting them to a suitable form for the network in question. In some of the networks, the receiving and sending modules can be in one single module.

- 10 The administrative modules (not described) take care of the charging, copyright follow up and other collecting, storing, handling and control of data which is required by the system for administration.

The delivery server can work in one centralised server or these functions can be spread among several servers.

- 15 With the user interface, the functional instructions for the service are created, tested and placed for private, limited or public use. The user of the user interface can construct a program by the use of which an own service can be created in the information delivery system.

- 20 The service program is such that by feeding given parameters to it, a list of commands are achieved, which are performed in order to carry out the function of the service.

Also such commands can be made in the command list which work conditionally, are transferred to some other place in the command list, or work repeatedly.

- 25 The principle of such a command list is presented in figure 2. Each element in the command list consists of the command, specifications and parameters as well as of additional information for the command in question. These are presented for the user in form of clear selection menus, so that the user would not need to remember

the names of the commands or any special way of presentation of the commands. Each command is a simple individual function, easy to understand.

Examples of such functions are presented below. There can be different functions and types of functions depending on for example the users of the system.

- 5 In the third parameter part of all commands, the results of other command lines, as well as the words and data in the request, can be used in a flexible way, for example the words used in the request for fetching data from a www-address can be used as words for the www-service.

10 The general information processing module of the invention can for example handle following kinds of commands:

- Fetching and transferring of data:

Search from Internet; HTML-code; <http://www.example.com>

Searches the html-code of the www-page from the www-server working at the given address.

15 Search from Internet; finger-data; username@example.com

Makes a request according to the finger-protocol from internet to the given device.

The finger-data tells for example if the user at that moment sits at the terminal.

Search from Internet; whois-data ; example.com

20 *Makes a whois-request from internet according to the given domain-name.*

Whois-data contain the situation of the domain (free, occupied) as well as data of the owner of the domain-name.

Send to Internet ; e-mail; address and text

Sends an e-mail message to the given e-mail address.

25 Perform; SSH-remote command; example.com, command

Performs the given command in an other server by using the Secure Shell (ssh)-program for secure data transformation and identification.

- Data processing:

Go; to the beginning of the line; how many lines back

Transfers the cursor in the document backwards to the beginning of the line.

Search; forward in the text; text to be found

Finds the given text in the document, by beginning from the position of the cursor.

5 *Select; to the end of the line; how many lines*

Transfers the cursor forwards to the end of the line and saves the former place of the cursor and the text between the end of the line as a result of this command.

Change; the letters to capitals; from which text

10 *Changes all letters in the text in the argument to capitals.*

Perform; calculation; the equation of the calculation

Performs the calculation given.

Remove from the text; HTML-codes ; (no parameters)

Removes the html-code marks from the document (<something>).

15 *Store data; userwise ; the name of the data and the data itself*

Stores some information userwise in a permanent archive, from where it can be used next time. In such a way the service can save for example the last reply that is easy to repeat.

Search information; servicewise information; the name of the information

20 *Fetches the data stored servicewise, which the service can make use of.*

- *Repeatable operations and conditional functions:*

Repetition; collect results and repeat; what place in the program to repeat

25 *Perform a part of the command list again and again by collecting, at each time, the result of the last command as long as the length of the results together can be put in the limited length of the reply. With this function, repeatable information can be fetched from the page so that the reply becomes full.*

If the previous command was successful; go to a place in the program; to what place

30 *If the previous function was not successful (for example if the search of the www-page failed, the text to be found was not found) then go to a given place in the command list. By means of these commands, error situations and selection*

situations can be taken care of.

If the previous function failed; send an error message ; The text of the error message

5 *If the function was not successful, the given failed message is sent back to the person who made the request.*

- Functions for a trusted and limited user group:

Search information; from a data base; the query command of the data base

Performs the given data base request and sets the result of the data base request to be the result of this command line.

10 Execute the program; in the delivery server; the name of the program

Executes the given program in the delivery server.

Execute the program; Perl-program; the code of the program

Performs the given program given as parameters in perl-language inside the information processing module.

15 The users can use these functions for controlling of the function of the data delivery server and establish different delivery functions. Such a limited command list system is realised so that there can be many users and services and the maintenance of those is spread among a big user group.

20 The command list is in other words presented for the user as a list of functions. At each function, there is a function with which the user can remove a function, add a new function before that or after that, move a function to be an earlier function or a later function, and test the functionality of the command list until this function, and other corresponding functions

25 In the user interface, the user can also test the functionality of the command list in different ways, for example by performing the list only to a given stage, or by following the performance of it in the different stages. Hereby, the performing module performs the command to a desired stage, by showing the intermediate results for the user and the end results after the execution.

Also general parameters in connection to the service are set with the user interface, for example it is decided if the service is private, intended for a limited user group or if it is open for everyone.

5 The storing of the functional data of the service takes place in such a form in the delivery server that the conversion and the performance of those is easy.

The command list can be stored in a data base for example in a form according to figure 2.

10 The command list is presented in the data base of the delivery server in form of simple lines, which are processed by the user interface and the performance module uses these commands in its performance.

The command list can also be presented in text mode for advanced users, for transferring or for printing.

The performing module performs the stored instructions in the delivery server and thus performs the function of the service in practise.

15 When the routing module of the system has drawn the conclusion that the request should be sent to some certain performance module or processing module, the request is routed and, depending on which service it is question about, the performing module downloads the command list of the service from a data base or some other storage form and performs the functions in them in accordance with the
20 instructions in the command lines.

The performing module also stores the data in connection with the execution, e. g. the result of each command, the information about that if the work of the command was successful or not, possibly the information fetched from an external network, possibly information produced by an external program etc. In such a way the result
25 of earlier performed commands can be used in a flexible way in the command list.

The system also stores data of the users and services for each service for a longer time, whereby the system can "remember" the settings and the data and thereby

produce more complicated services in this way. The service does not necessarily know who the user of the service is, but the system can store data anonymously with respect to the service.

5 In this way, the execution module can perform the function of the masscustomised service.

In the following there is presented an example of a service form, which has been described exactly to illustrate the invention. It is clear that a lot of different embodiments are possible in the scope of the invention and the claims.

10 EXAMPLE

Detailed description of a solution

It is assumed that a user has created a cinema service "movie" by using the general information processing module with the aim of presenting reviews of movies.

15 The command list for the general information processing module has been stored in the data base in a form presented in figure 3. The command list consists of successive commands, which can have a specification and parameters.

20 The message running on the system level has been described in figure 4. The processing of the message in the information processing module has been described more exactly in figure 5. Reference is made to these figures later in the text.

The request running on the system level

- It is assumed that a user of the service wants to use this service in the GSM short message network. In the GSM short message network the service is identified according to the first word of the request message. The user whose
25 telephone number of the mobile phone is 0123456, sends (Figure 4: arrow 1) a message from his terminal

MOVIE STAR WARS

to the short message number 1234 of the information delivery server.

- The request comes to the information receiving module for short messages of the GSM network in question controlled by the short message number.

5 The data receiving module converts the request in a form suitable for the internal system, which is common for the different networks.

One practical internal presentation form for the data is such that the request is presented in a flexible way as a list of name-value pairs, whereby the data is clearly divided, but the number of data pairs has not been restricted in forehand, whereby the system can quickly fit to new network connections.

10 The receiving module would convert the received message MOVIE STAR WARS into the following form (name=value):

REQUEST=MOVIE STAR WARS

KEY WORD= MOVIE

15 NUMBER OF WORDS IN THE REQUEST=2

THE FIRST WORD OF THE REQUEST=STAR

THE SECOND WORD OF THE REQUEST=WARS

ALL THE WORDS IN THE REQUEST=STAR WARS

SENDER=01234567

20 THE OPERATOR OF THE SENDER=gsmoperator

RECEIVER=01234567

THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE SERVICE=01234

THE ARRIVAL TIME OF THE REQUEST=11.9.2000 12:34:56

TYPE OF REQUEST=GSM SMS

- 25 • Then the receiving module of the message transfers the request in this standard internal presentation form to the data routing part (Figure 4: arrow 2). The routing part of the message knows, on the basis of the key word, which of the information processing module is able to take care of this service request. In this case, it can be found in the service list of the routing part, that the film service is performed with the general information processing module. Therefore, the
- 30

routing part transfers the request further to the general information processing module (Figure 4: arrow 3).

- The general information processing module receives the request still in the internal form. It looks after the command list corresponding to the key word
5 MOVIE in its own command list, downloads that and begins to perform the commands in the list in the right order.

It can for example be question about searching information from internet (Figure 4, arrows 4, 5). This function has been described more in detail below at "request running in the information processing module" and in figure 5 in detail.

10 When the information processing module has performed the command list so far that the command now is to send the reply, it adds the reply message to the name-value list of the internal presentation form of the request:

REPLY=Movie STAR WARS (1977) review 8.4/10 (12345 votes)

15 and transfers the request further to the control module for the reply (Figure 4, arrow 6).

- When the receiving module for the reply receives the message, it sends the internal presentation form of the request further with all the information to the sending module corresponding to the operator of the sender (Figure 4, arrow 7).
20 In some situations, it is preferable to send the reply through some other operator network, whereby the control module can forward the message to the information sending module of this other network.

- When the information sending module gets the request, it sends the reply to the operator network in question, to the telephone number of the receiver (Figure 4: arrow 8). In this way the user finally gets its answer to the request. In our
25 prototype system, the route of the request from user to user takes a few seconds, in other words the service works quickly.

The request running in the information processing module in detail

In the following there is described more in detail how the general information processing module handles the information (Figure 4: arrows 3-6, figure 5).

The general information processing module performs said commands in the command list in order. The system has also commands with which it is possible to go to some other command than to the following one, repeat some of the commands or conditionally depending on if a command was successful or not.

Each command line is performed in the following way:

- The parameters of the command are handled so that if words have been desired to be put in some special places, for example as a result of the request or as a result of some other command, the texts in question are replaced in the desired places of the parameter. In this way the function of the command can be parameterised by the sender of the request.
- The control is transferred to the module processing the command in question in the information processing module, which performs the function to which the command corresponds.
- Each command sets the following data as its result, which is stored to be used by later commands:

Document: If information was fetched, the data in question is set as a document

Cursor: In which place of the document we are, if the position of the cursor was changed

Result: If data was searched or fetched, the data in question is set as a result of the command

Was it successful: The information about that if the command was successful or not

The document contains a bigger amount of text which is maintained from one command to another, if the command to search information does not alter the content of the document. The search functions are directed to the content of the

document. The cursor tells at which place of the document we are after each operation.

When the above mentioned request MOVIE STAR WARS appears in the information processing module and the command list of figure 3 is in use, the system works in the following way:

1

fetch_internet	html_code	http://www.example.com/Find?title=(*)
----------------	-----------	---------------------------------------

First the definition (*) in the parameter is extended to mean all words in the request in addition to the key word. Then the www-page, which address has been given, is fetched from internet. The html-code of the page in question remains as a document after that the command has been performed.

A user, that has built up a service in a way according to the invention, has figured out that the data of the movie can be found from such an internet-address as a www-page and has therefore placed such a command in the command list.

The system also stores the information about that that the page was searched from the www.example.com server so that the data later can be added to the end of the message as a source reference.

2

fetch	text	/Title?*
-------	------	----------

This command fetches the text given in the document. It is possible to use * and ? wildcards in the text of which * means any words/text and ? any single letter. As there is a place in the search document which reads

Star Wars (1977)
...

it means that the search is successful and the result of the command is the text at *, in other words "0012345". The cursor remains in the end of the found text for further operations, in this case after the number series before the " - mark.

25 3

fetch_internet	html_code	http://www.example.com/Title?(=2)
----------------	-----------	-----------------------------------

In this case, the constructor of the service has, when creating the service, noticed that, in the search there will first come a page which has links to the movie pages

themselves and another page with detailed information of the movie has to be fetched from the network. Therefore, another www-page is fetched in the command by using the text found in command 2 in the address.

- In the parameter, the mark (=2) means the result of command 2., so it extends to the form `http://www.example.com/Title?0012345`, which is the address of the page to be fetched from www. As a result of the command, the address of the new www-page becomes the content of the document. Every time the content of document is completely changed, the cursor is placed in the beginning of the document.

4

- 10 In the following, the title of the page is searched from the page, in which there is the exact name of the movie mentioned. In command 3, the html-code of the searched page is the place

`<TITLE>Star Wars (1977)</TITLE>`

- which is the place, wherein the function can find the name of the movie. The function of the special function * is constructed so that it works in the expected way in such cases (e. g. ' ' matches a small number of white space characters in addition of ordinary letters). The cursor remains at the end of the found text. Then the text at * becomes the result of the command, in other words "Star Wars (1977)".

5

- 20 The review of the movie, which is searched in this command, is in this case in the form

`...8.4/10 (12345 votes)...`

- on the www-page. As * fits to several characters or a few words, the command "find text" finds the desired place from the document and the value "true" is presented to illustrate that the search was successful. The text found becomes the value of the command, in other words "8.4/10 (12345 votes)".

6

If the previous command, in which the review was searched, did not succeed (in other words the www-page did not have any review), an error message is sent to

the user. In this case the command "find text" was successful why the error message is not sent, but the execution of the program continues from the following command. If the error message would be sent, the execution of the command list would end at the same time.

5 7

send

text

Review of (=4) film is (=5)

Finally, the content of the reply message is built up in a clear form by combining the results. The parameter (=4) is replaced with the result of the fourth command and the parameter (=5) with the result of the fifth command, so that the parameter in this case becomes the text

10 Review of movie Star Wars (1977) is 8.4/10 (12345 votes)

which the information processing module sends further to the reply control part to be sent to the sender of the request.

CLAIMS

1. Information delivery system, which is connected to one or more communication networks and which comprises

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- a) an information delivery server having

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information receiving modules for receiving messages from one or more networks and for converting of those to a form suitable for the information processing unit,

an information processing unit, which processes the messages in accordance with their content, fetches the information requested, handles the data and constructs replies to those,

15

information sending modules for sending the replies to one or several networks and for converting of those to a form suitable for the receiver,

characterised by

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- b) a user interface, with which services can be used, created and/or maintained in the information delivery server from one or more terminals connected to the information delivery system, by means of a service product for fetching, processing or storing information, the operation program of the service product being presented as a list of selected operations in a database in text form or, in a ready-to-use form or in the form of a command list consisting of functions to be performed or constructed, which list is processed by the user interface,

25

- c) a performing module, which downloads the list of selected operations from the database and performs the functions in them in accordance with the instructions in the list.

2. Information delivery system of claim 1, characterised in that the information sending modules get answers from an information control module for sending of the replies to the sending module of a suitable network.
- 5 3. Information delivery system of claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the information processing unit, which handles the messages in accordance with their content, fetches the data requested in them from one or more networks or data bases stored in the server.
- 10 4. Information delivery system of claim 1, characterised in that the program is stored in a data base in the server or in a network connected to the server.
- 15 5. Information delivery system of any of claims 1 - 4 characterised in that the communication network is an open computer network, a closed computer network and/or a wireless communication network.
6. Method of delivering information to one or more communication networks, in which method
- 20 a) messages are received from one or several networks,
b) the received messages are converted to a suitable form for further processing,
c) the messages are processed in accordance with the content, the information requested in them is fetched, the data is processed and replies to them are
25 constructed,
d) the replies are sent to correct network when they have been converted to a form suitable for the network in question,

characterised by

30

- d) delivering the information by means of a service product for fetching, processing or storing information,
 - e) presenting the operation program of the service product as a list of operations in in text form, in a ready-to-use form or in the form of a command list of functions to be performed or constructed,
 - f) storing the list in a database, and
 - g) downloading the list of operations from the database and performing the functions in them in accordance with the instructions in the list.
7. Method of claim 6, characterised in that the information requested in the messages is fetched from one or several networks or a data base in the server.
8. Method of any of claims 6 - 9 characterised in that the information delivery product is modified and/or created for own use and/or for everyone and/or for a limited user group by means of parameters which are added to the fields of the information delivery product program.
9. Method of any of claims 6 -10 characterised in that the function of the information delivery product is described with a binary program module which is transferred to the information delivery server..
10. Method of any of claims 6 -9 characterised in that the function of the information delivery product is described with a program which is stored in some other place of the network.
11. Method of any of claims 6 -10 characterised in that userwise or servicewise data, for the part of each information delivery product, is stored in the server between the requests.
12. Method of any of claims 6 -13 characterised in that individual data of the user is stored in the server, but not necessarily identification data of the user.

13. Method of any of claims 6 -14 c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the information delivery product is constructed to follow the mediated information and its copyright situation and to hinder the access to given data in given networks.
14. Method of any of claims 6 -13, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the reply of the service can be delayed to improve data security.
15. Service product for fetching, processing or storing information in an information delivery server of any of claims 1 - 6, which is connected to one or several communication networks, with which service product requests can be received from different networks and replies can be sent to them, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the operation program of the service product is presented as a list of selected operations in a database in text form or in a ready-to-use form or as a list of simple functions in form of a command list program.
16. Service product of claim 15, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that its function is described with a binary program module and transferred to the information delivery server or to another place in the network.
17. Service product of any of claims 15 - 16, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the functional program of the service is presented for the service producers in a form in which they can add the command parameters by themselves.
18. Service product of any of claims 15 - 17, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the functional program of the service is already in such a form for the service users, partly or completely, that the service can be used to receive information.
19. The use of the service product of any of claims 15 - 18 for creating a service to an information delivery server, which is connected to one or more communication networks, with which service requests can be received from different networks and replies can be sent to them, c h a r a c t e r i s e d by adding command parameters to the service product in the form of a list of simple functions to be placed in the function fields of the operator program of the service product, which is created as a command list program.